

蚯蚓粪与土壤复配比例对基质微生物性状 及韭菜生长和品质的影响

徐仲楠¹, 王冲^{1,2*}, 朱连¹, 刘萌丽¹, 刘林¹, 王新宇¹, 曹佳¹

(1 中国农业大学资源与环境学院/生物多样性与有机农业北京重点实验室, 北京 100193;

2 植物-土壤相互作用教育部重点实验室, 北京 100193)

摘要:【目的】蚯蚓粪是蚯蚓消化有机废弃物产生的均匀颗粒, 能够提升土壤肥力, 改良土壤结构并促进作物生长。本文初探了蚯蚓粪与土壤的不同配比对基质微生物性状及韭菜生长和品质的影响, 为蚯蚓粪的开发利用提供依据。【方法】2015年4—6月在中国农业大学温室内进行盆栽试验, 按蚯蚓粪、土壤质量比(w/w)设置4个处理, 依次为: 0/100% (纯土壤不添加蚯蚓粪, CK); 20%/80% (T1); 60%/40% (T2); 100%/0 (T3)。韭菜收获后, 测定了基质养分含量、微生物群落变化、韭菜生物量、可溶性蛋白总量、可溶性糖总量和叶绿素含量。【结果】1) 随着蚯蚓粪添加比例的增加, 基质中的全氮、速效钾和有机质的含量均显著提高; 2) 蚯蚓粪能显著促进韭菜根系生长, 并改善韭菜品质。与对照相比, T1、T2和T3处理中韭菜新根比分别提高5.75%、6.39%和22.23%; 韭菜可溶性蛋白总量提升了1.84~5.97倍, 可溶性糖总量提升了1.49~1.60倍($P < 0.05$); 3) 蚯蚓粪能显著提高基质中的细菌和真菌多样性, 并显著增加细菌116、118、130、226、297片段($P < 0.05$), 但减少了真菌71、91、153、351片段($P < 0.05$)。【结论】蚯蚓粪改善了基质的微生物群落结构, 提高细菌和真菌的多样性, 增加养分有效性, 进而促进韭菜生长并改善韭菜品质。蚯蚓粪直接用作基质的效果最好, 但从经济角度考虑, 蚯蚓粪与土壤按质量百分比20%/80%即可基本达到满意的效果。

关键词: 蚯蚓粪; 韭菜; 产量; 品质; 微生物

Effects of vermicompost and soil proportion on the microbial property of substrate and the growth and quality of leek

XU Zhong-nan¹, WANG Chong^{1,2*}, ZHU Chuo¹, LIU Meng-li¹, LIU Lin¹, WANG Xin-yu¹, CAO Jia¹

(1 College of Resources and Environmental Science, China Agricultural University/Beijing Key Laboratory of Biodiversity and Organic Farming, Beijing 100193, China; 2 Key Laboratory of Plant-Soil Interactions, Beijing 100193, China)

Abstract: 【Objectives】Vermicompost is a homogenous particle produced by earthworms digesting organic wastes, which has been proved to enhance soil fertility, improve soil structure and promote crop growth. In this paper, the effects of different ratios of vermicompost to soil on the microbial properties of substrate and the growth and quality of leek were preliminarily studied, in order to provide reference for the widely use of vermicompost in high quality vegetable production. 【Methods】A pot experiment was conducted inside the greenhouse of China Agricultural University from April to June in 2015. The substrate were prepared by mixing 4 mass percentages of vermicompost and soil in pot: 0/100% (CK), 20%/80% (T1), 60%/40% (T2) and 100%/0 (T3). After harvest, the biomass of leek, total soluble protein, total soluble sugar and chlorophyll contents were measured. The NPK contents and the microbial composition of substrate were analyzed. 【Results】1) Vermicompost addition significantly increase the total N, readily available K and organic matter in the substrate, and the better the higher proportion of vermicompost in the substrate; 2) Compared with no vermicompost addition CK, the new

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联系方式: 徐仲楠 E-mail: 40839854@qq.com; * 通信作者 王冲 E-mail: wangchong@cau.edu.cn

root ratio of leek was 5.75%, 6.39% and 22.23% higher in T1, T2 and T3 treatments. The contents of total soluble protein of leek were significantly increased by 1.84–5.97 times and the total soluble sugar contents increased by 1.49–1.60 times ($P < 0.05$); 3) The microbial diversity index of substrate was significantly increased by the addition of vermicompost. The bacterial fragments of 116, 118, 130, 226, 297 were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) and the fungal fragments of 71, 91, 153 and 351 decreased ($P < 0.05$). 【Conclusions】 Vermicompost could improve microbial community structure, improve the bacterial and fungal diversity, increase nutrient availability of the based substrate, and promote the growth and improve the quality of leek. The vermicompost can be directly used as substrate and shows the best result. Considering the profit and cost, adding proportion of 20% will make good enough substrate for high quality vegetable production.

Key words: vermicompost; leek; yield; quality; microorganism

蚯蚓粪是蚯蚓转化废弃物后的二次产物, 为黑色、均一、有自然泥土味的细碎类物质, 具有良好的孔性、通气性、排水性和高的持水性, 蚯蚓粪具有很大的表面积, 并具有良好的吸收和保持营养物质的能力^[1], 能够显著地降低土壤容重并增加土壤孔隙度, 进而改良土壤结构^[2]。蚯蚓粪还能促进种子的萌发生长^[3], 并促进矮牵牛地上部和地下部的干物质积累, 进而增加花朵数量^[4]。蚯蚓粪内部含有大量的微生物^[5], 可分泌生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、吡啶酸等植物激素, 促进作物生长, 调控作物代谢^[6-7]。蚯蚓粪中的微生物还可以显著提高土壤中氮、磷、钾等养分的生物有效性^[8], 进而提高土壤生物肥力、促进根系生长^[9]、提高产量并改善作物品质^[10]。研究表明, 蚯蚓粪可以显著提高西瓜产量和品质^[11], 还可以提高草莓、樱桃萝卜和茼蒿中的糖和维生素 C 含量^[12-13], 进而提升果蔬的品质。蚯蚓粪还可以促进作物对微量元素的吸收^[14], 其内部含有的大量的拮抗菌可通过产生挥发性有机化合物来杀灭或抑制植物病原真菌^[15]、寄生线虫和其他害虫^[16-17], 从而达到生物防治的效果。综上所述, 蚯蚓粪作为一种新型的有机基质, 具有非常广泛的应用前景, 受到国内外学者的关注。本试验在土壤中添加不同质量比的蚯蚓粪, 复配出韭菜的栽培基质并研究其对韭菜生长和品质的影响, 同时研究了蚯蚓粪土壤基质中的微生物群落结构, 为蚯蚓粪产品的开发提供一定的理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验于 2015 年 4—6 月在中国农业大学温室内进行。本次试验所使用土壤取自中国农业大学校园内; 韭菜根和蚯蚓粪均来自深州众翔蚯蚓养殖合作

社; 韭菜栽培方式为栽培新鲜韭菜根部。

1.2 试验设计

试验按照蚯蚓粪、土壤质量百分比 (w/w), 共设置 4 个处理: 纯土壤不添加蚯蚓粪 (CK)、20%/80% (T1)、60%/40% (T2)、100%/0 (T3)。试验用盆为上口径 25 cm、高 15 cm 的塑料盆, 每盆装入混合基质 3 kg。每个处理 4 次重复, 共计 16 盆随机排列, 水分管理方式为见干见湿, 在韭菜生长期不施加任何肥料。

1.3 取样方法及测定方法

韭菜生长 45 天后进行取样。贴基质面用剪刀将韭菜分为地上部和地下部, 分别洗净后用吸水纸吸干水分后放于纸袋, 部分留样测定韭菜品质, 部分置于烘箱中先用 105℃ 杀青 2 h, 再用 75℃ 烘干至恒重后称重; 韭菜新根比计算为韭菜新根生物量占韭菜根系总生物量的比例。各盆基质过 2 mm 筛后充分混匀, 部分存放于 -80℃, 用于分子生物学的测定, 剩余的基质风干备用。有机质用浓硫酸-重铬酸钾外加热法^[18]测定; 全氮用半微量开氏法^[18]测定; 速效钾用 NH_4OAc 浸提—火焰光度法^[18]测定。叶绿素含量采用丙酮比色法^[19]测定; 可溶性蛋白采用考马斯亮蓝 G-250 法^[19]测定; 可溶性糖采用蒽酮比色法^[19]测定。

微生物群落结构采用末端限制片段长度多态性 (T-RFLP) 数据分析, 相对峰面积 (Ap) = $ni/N \times 100$ (式中 ni 为单个 T-RF 的峰面积, N 为图谱中所有峰的面积的总和), 计算单个 T-RF 的相对峰面积 (Ap)。本文 Ap 计算仅采用片段长度在 50~500 bp 区间的 T-RF 数值进行计算, 且仅采用 Ap 值大于 1% 的 T-RF 进行统计分析, 在统计时将差距 ± 1 bp 的 T-RF 合并为同一片段, 基质微生物多样性指数也基于此数据计算。

1.4 数据分析

试验数据采用 Excel 和 SPSS 20.0 软件统计分析; 相关性分析为皮尔森相关, 使用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 蚯蚓粪、土壤配合比例对基质养分含量的影响

添加蚯蚓粪显著增加了基质中全氮、速效钾及有机质含量 ($P < 0.05$), 其中 T3 处理中的全氮、速效钾和有机质含量相较于 CK 分别显著增加了 741.4%、1223.2% 和 994.6% ($P < 0.05$, 表 1)。

表 1 不同处理下基质中养分含量

Table 1 Nutrient content in substrates under different treatments

处理 Treatment	全氮 (mg/kg) Total N	速效钾 (mg/kg) Available K	有机质 (%) Organic matter
CK	124.65 ± 0.76 d	264.00 ± 1.86 d	1.87 ± 0.04 d
T1	181.59 ± 4.30 c	359.44 ± 15.85 c	2.88 ± 0.14 c
T2	377.15 ± 13.16 b	1130.21 ± 22.07 b	6.93 ± 0.12 b
T3	1048.78 ± 15.63 a	3484.71 ± 43.52 a	20.48 ± 0.35 a

注 (Note): 同列数据后不同字母表示处理间差异达 5% 显著水平 Values followed by different letters in a column mean significant difference among treatments at the 5% level.

2.2 蚯蚓粪、土壤配合比例对韭菜产量和品质的影响

蚯蚓粪能够提高韭菜地上部和地下部的生物量 ($P < 0.05$, 表 2)。与 CK 处理相比, 蚯蚓粪显著增加韭菜的新根比 ($P < 0.05$) (图 1), 并且 T2 和 T3 处理显著增加了韭菜的可溶性蛋白 ($P < 0.05$) 和可溶性糖含量 ($P < 0.05$, 表 2)。

表 2 不同处理对韭菜产量和品质的影响

Table 2 Effects of different treatments on the yield and quality of leek

处理 Treatment	地上部干重 Shoot dry weight (g/pot, DW)	地下部干重 Root dry weight (g/pot, DW)	可溶性蛋白总量 Soluble protein (μg/plant)	可溶性糖总量 Soluble sugar (μg/plant)	叶绿素含量 Chlorophyll (mg/g)
CK	0.84 ± 0.07 b	11.43 ± 0.97 b	20.87 ± 1.77 c	347.11 ± 19.95 b	0.91 ± 0.04 a
T1	1.07 ± 0.03 b	12.84 ± 0.40 b	38.52 ± 3.59 bc	515.98 ± 46.18 ab	0.94 ± 0.05 a
T2	1.20 ± 0.16 b	12.33 ± 0.89 b	57.16 ± 10.22 b	547.06 ± 97.6 a	0.88 ± 0.07 a
T3	1.95 ± 0.14 a	16.82 ± 1.33 a	124.52 ± 12.5 a	555.58 ± 41.02 a	0.93 ± 0.04 a

注 (Note): 蛋白质、可溶性糖总量 = 植株体内蛋白质、可溶性糖含量 × 植株地上部鲜重 Total protein and soluble sugar = Plant protein, soluble sugar content × shoot fresh weight; 同列数据后不同字母表示处理间差异达 5% 显著水平 Values followed by different letters in a column mean significant difference among treatments at the 5% level.

2.3 蚯蚓粪、土壤配合比例对微生物群落的影响

蚯蚓粪会显著调控基质中的微生物群落多样性和结构。随着蚯蚓粪施用量的增加, 细菌、真菌辛普森指数均呈现上升趋势。T2、T3 处理显著提升了细菌辛普森多样性指数 ($P < 0.05$) (图 2)。并且随着蚯蚓粪的添加量增加, 细菌片段 116、118、130、226、297 显著增加 ($P < 0.05$), 而 88、95、156、163、344 片段显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。真菌中, 71、91、153、351 片段显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), 而 336 片段则显著增加 ($P < 0.05$) (图 3)。通过查阅文献^[20-21], 笔者对部分细菌片段所代表的细菌门类进行了大致的推测 (表 3), 发现蚯蚓粪增加了酸杆菌门、厚壁菌门及部分不可培养的细菌数量。

3 讨论

3.1 蚯蚓粪对基质肥力的影响

氮和钾是植物生长主要的营养元素, 能够通过参与光合作用和蛋白质形成等生理过程调控植物生长^[22]。蚯蚓粪中富含大量植物生长所需的营养物质, 例如硝酸盐、磷酸盐、可溶性钾、钙、镁, 释放后极易被作物利用^[23], 因此蚯蚓粪添加到土壤中可以提高养分含量。此外蚯蚓粪还含有大量的有益微生物, 能够促进有机质的分解和养分的矿化, 是植物营养元素的活性库^[24]。本研究的相关性结果表明, 基质中真菌和细菌的多样性与基质中全氮、速效钾和有机质的含量具有显著的正相关关系 (表 4)。表明蚯蚓粪可能通过提升栽培基质的微生物多样性进而提升基质的养分含量。研究表明, 酸杆菌在土壤氮素循环中起着重要作用^[25], 可以产生聚酮合成酶和非核糖体肽合成酶, 这些酶催化铁载体合成, 通过改善铁营养来刺激植物生长^[26]; 厚壁菌则被认为是一个主

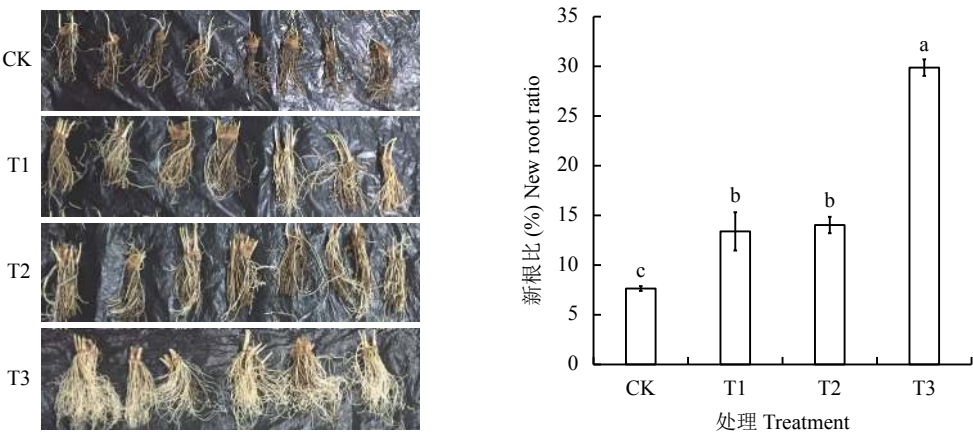


图 1 不同处理韭菜根系

Fig. 1 The root growth of leek under different treatments

[注 (Note) : 颜色较深为老根, 白色为新根 Deep color was old roots and white was new root.
柱上不同字母表示处理间差异达 5% 显著水平 Different letters above the bars mean significant difference at the 5% level.]

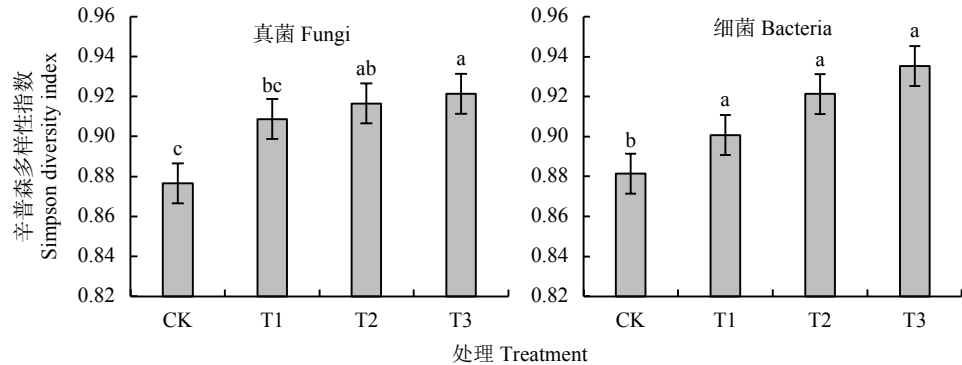


图 2 不同蚯蚓粪基质微生物辛普森多样性指数

Fig. 2 Microbial Simpson diversity index in substrate containing different proportion of vermicompost

[注 (Note) : 柱上不同字母表示处理间差异达 5% 显著水平
Different letters above the bars mean significant difference at the 5% level.]

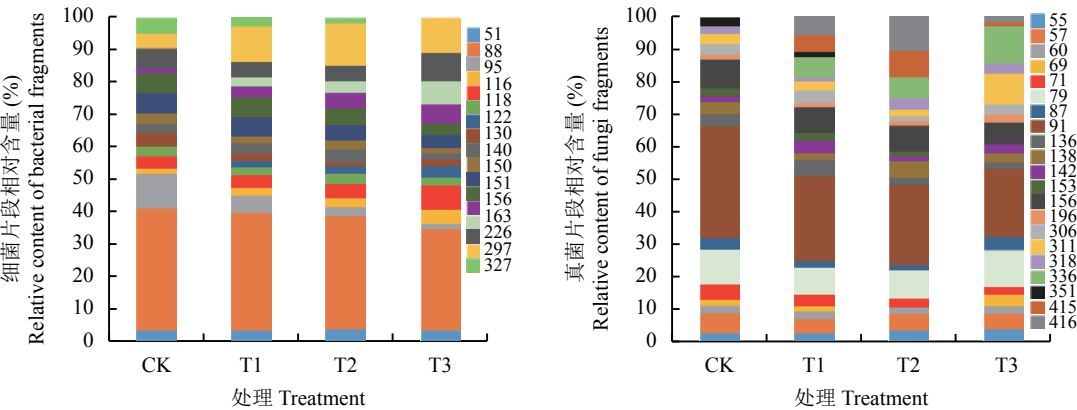


图 3 不同蚯蚓粪含量基质中细菌、真菌的群落组成

Fig. 3 Community composition of bacteria and fungi in substrate with different proportion of vermicompost

要的共营养微生物群, 在肥料降解中起着重要的作用^[27]。由此可见, 蚯蚓粪能够调节与土壤养分循环相关的微生物, 进而提高了基质养分有效性, 促进了韭菜的生长。

表 3 T-RFP 细菌所属门类片段
Table 3 Segments of T-RFP bacterial

细菌门类 Bacterial class	片段大小 Fragment size
放线菌门 Actinobacteria	95、130、156、163
酸杆菌门 Acidobacteria	151、226
拟杆菌门 Bacteroidetes	95、332
绿弯菌门 Chloroflexi	130
厚壁菌门 Firmicutes	140、150、163、226
芽单胞菌门 Gemmatimonadetes	297
浮霉菌门 Planctomycetes	88
变形菌门 Proteobacteria	122、130、150、151、163
不可培养 Uncultured	51、116、118、327、344

表 4 基质细菌、真菌多样性指数与基质肥力的相关性
Table 4 Correlation between microbial diversity indices and fertility of substrates

项目 Item	全氮 Total N	速效钾 Available K	有机质 OM
细菌辛普森指数 Simpson index of bacteria	0.645**	0.642**	0.630**
真菌辛普森指数 Simpson index of fungi	0.567*	0.543*	0.550*

注 (Note): * 表示在 0.05 水平 (双侧) 上显著相关 Mean significant correlation at 0.05 level (bilateral); ** 表示在 0.01 水平 (双侧) 上显著相关 Mean significant correlation at 0.01 level (bilateral).

3.2 蚯蚓粪基质对韭菜产量的影响

蚯蚓粪中含有的腐殖酸对植物的生长和产量具有明显的刺激作用^[28], 能够显著地增加作物株高、叶表面积及地下部干重^[29]。此外, 蚯蚓粪中还含有多种有机酸, 当其随着蚯蚓粪进入土壤后, 能够促进某些不溶矿物的溶解, 进而增加土壤中有效养分的含量, 促进作物的生长^[30]。且蚯蚓粪中的大量细菌、真菌等微生物能够产生赤霉素、细胞分裂素等植物生长调节物质^[31], 因此本研究中纯蚯蚓粪基质的韭菜产量最高。

4 结论

蚯蚓粪加入土壤后, 增加了微生物多样性, 显著增加了基质养分含量, 提升了养分的有效性, 进而促进作物的生长, 有利于韭菜生物量的积累, 并改善韭菜品质。蚯蚓粪既可直接用作基质, 也可以按照一定比例与土壤配合开发基质, 提升韭菜的产量和品质。

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